

Corallorrhiza maculata, and *C. odontorrhiza* were all found in quantity; and about twenty-five plants were discovered of each of the following: *Orchis spectabilis*, *Cypripedium pubescens*, and *Liparis Loeselii*.

Many other plants of interest were present, too, in greater or lesser abundance. Even to list them all would take far more space than the writer has at his disposal, but two or three should be placed on record:

Botrychium ramosum and *B. angustisegmentum* were both found, several plants of the former.

Cardamine parviflora was common in clefts of a limestone ledge.

Aralia hispida, common on rocky slopes.

Hepatica americana, which is now almost extinct in Rhode Island, was found in abundance.

Specimens of all the above except *Cypripedium pubescens* and the last two species are in the author's herbarium.

A NEW STATION FOR DAPHNE.

HARRIET A. NYE.

WHILE teaching in the town of Smithfield, in the southern part of Somerset County, last spring, my attention was attracted, early in April, by a shrub I had never before seen. It proved to be somewhat puzzling to analyze, since I knew nothing of its leaves or fruit, but its resemblance to *Dirca*, which I found the year previous, assisted me in identifying it as *Daphne Mezereum* L., a plant which has been previously reported from but one other station in Maine (see RHODORA, Vol. XV, page 203).

As it was obviously an introduced plant, I was at once interested to account for its presence here and surmised that it had become naturalized from plants originally set in a small cemetery on the hillside near by. Later investigation proved the surmise to have been correct. A Mr. Silas Hitchcock, whose death occurred in Massachusetts in 1867, was brought to this cemetery for burial and his widow planted this shrub upon his grave. It is now thoroughly established along the roadsides for some distance; I found one good clump of it about a third of a mile from the original plants, yet it can hardly be considered to have spread to such an extent as to become troublesome when it is remembered that it has been over fifty years since it was planted there.

The low-growing shrub is of neat growth, bearing before the leaves appear, very pretty and fragrant pink blossoms, the individual flowers somewhat resembling Lilacs, and remaining in perfection almost a month before fading. The foliage is also neat and in June and July the bright red berries ripen, making the plant very attractive both in flower and fruit. It seems to me strange that it is not more widely planted.

FAIRFIELD CENTER, MAINE.

CLADONIA BEAUMONTII IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It has been customary to regard *Cladonia Beaumontii* (Tuck.) Wainio (the *Cladonia Santensis* b *Beaumontii* of Tuckerman)¹ as purely southern in distribution. It is recorded in the "Synopsis" from but two States, Alabama and North Carolina and, while this range has been somewhat extended since the publication of that work, it has not heretofore been found, so far as appears, from north of the limits given.

The plant is however, more or less common though local in Wareham, Massachusetts, where it occurs usually on sandy loam, and occasionally on decaying and decayed wood, in dry, mixed, rather open woods. Although it has not been collected outside the limits of the township of Wareham there is little doubt that it is established elsewhere in the surrounding country, especially in the wooded region adjacent to the headwaters of Buzzards Bay, and it would not be surprising, in view of its occurrence so far out of its previously recorded range, to have it found in other northern localities, particularly along the coastal belt.

It was first collected by the writer in 1918 but it was not until some two years later, when specimens were communicated to Mr. G. K. Merrill, that its identity was established. Since then material has been sent to various American and European herbaria.

The collector not familiar with the species who might happen to meet with it should have no great difficulty in distinguishing it from any other *Cladonia* growing in this region. It appears to be singularly free from the polymorphism so often shown in *Cladonia* species. The fact that it does not develop cups (either open or closed) and also that the podetia are not club-shaped narrows the chances of confusion. It is perhaps somewhat similar in habit and construction

¹ A Synopsis of the North American Lichens. Part 1, p. 245.